

Williamsburg Standard.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXXI.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1842.

No. 1145

For the Recorder.

MR. HENRY.—If you have a vacant corner in your next number, you may or may not, as you please, insert the following scrap.

—Bromley.

Courtesy should be ranked among the great inventions, as it resembles the labor saving machines in this, that it confers a value on what would be otherwise worthless. By means of this invention trifling actions and customary behaviour are made to answer the same purpose as actual benefits. And the purpose is more surely effected, for benefits frequently begot dislike, whereas graceful attentions and a delicate deference of manner never fails to conciliate.

"Your countenance has assuredly altered its form of Government," observed a colleague to his frowning fair one, "it is now a Republic." "And how, pray, do you make that out?" "Republics, you know, are proverbial for banishing their best citizens. Your countenance has at least initiated them; all its smiles are in exile."

Who will call it chimerical to conjecture that in the lapse of the next two centuries a mirror for the mind will grace the apartments of our posterity? There was a time when the smiling beauty could contemplate her charms only as they were reflected by the rippling surface of the rivulet that danced along at her feet. The inventive genius of man has now revealed them to her in all their radiance in the quicksilvered glass or polished metal. The career of invention and discovery in regard to mind has not yet begun. Each individual is left to guess at the true proportions of his mind from the reflected surface of the passions of his fellows. But would not the prediction of a future physical mirror have struck the first ages of the world as absolutely ridiculous? Then let no one laugh at the idea of a mental looking glass, but he that would blush to see a full length portraiture of his mental organization.

But admitting the possibility of such an invention, its advantages would be at least questionable. We find no less vanity of personal appearance in ours, as well as the beau sex, because of the numerous opportunities afforded of correcting the errors of self love in this particular. Our mirrors might be endowed with the same degree of agreeable treachery with respect to the mind as the body, of which The Book says, "one looketh at his image, and straightway forgeteth what manner of man he is."

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

In travelling through — county in Alabama, a short time ago, while on a little business excursion into the State, I called upon an old acquaintance that I had formerly known in Georgia, and was induced to spend the night at his house.

My friend had been a successful practitioner of medicine, and had risen pretty well in the world. The air of ease and comfort, and even elegance I saw around him surmised my admiration, and I could not help congratulating him upon the ease and upon the enviableness of his situation. "With such a beautiful plantation; such a lovely and amiable family, and a plenty of the world's goods, what more," I asked of him, "could any man want to make himself happy?"

He admitted that there was nothing else a man could reasonably ask of desire. But yet I could discover, notwithstanding, my friend had his cares and his anxieties. He had found out that wealth brought with it a disproportional increase of troubles and vexations, and that happiness was as far from his grasp as ever. A desire for popularity had also taken possession of him, as ambition to figure in the Legislature and in Congress occasioned him many a restless night.

We continued to converse about old times and old scenes till late bed time.

"By the by," said he, "did you ever hear how I first became acquainted with my wife?"

"Never," said I, "and above all things should like to know, as I am certain there must be something romantic about it."

"Do you think, then, I am romantic?"

"No, and that is the reason any thing a little uncommon would make a lively impression. Pray go on."

"You must know, then," said he, "that I completed my medical education about the time of the first settlement of old Monroe. Captivated by the dazzling accounts which land speculators gave of the richness of the soil in the then new purchase, particularly in Monroe county, my father was induced to sell his beautiful plantation in old Putnam, at less than a fourth of its value, and buy wild and unimproved lands in Monroe at more than four times their real worth. But you know very well how it always is when a country is to be settled, how old farms run down and the new ones up. The same notion that brought my father to Monroe, brought me to Alabama. So true it is that the experience of others is but a feeble monitor to us."

Well, my father sold out in Putnam while I was attending the lecture at the

North; and before my return, having been four years absent, had got pretty well established in his new home, so I learnt from the letter I received.

Having received a diploma of M. D., I started for home with spirits as light as ether. I crossed the Ocmulgee at a road from Clinton to Eatonton, and entered the new purchase, still but sparsely settled. The Ferry man I found knew my father, at least he said he did, and gave me directions to his house, some ten miles distant.

I followed the directions of the ferryman—took a right hand, then a left, then crossed a branch at the foot of a steep hill, went over another right hand, &c., and found a plantation exactly as described, cotton field on one side, with corn ground on the other, a double log house, with a passage between, a piazza in front, and a number of negro houses and stables, and corn cribs, &c., to march.

"Well, said I to myself, "Old Dad is pretty well fixed—reckon he did a good business in selling off his worn out Puss-n'-plantation."

It was about two o'clock as I approached the house, one of the hottest days in July, perhaps, you ever saw. A number of well fed long legged sheaves, were asleep in the lane that led up to the house;

in the house lot some seven or eight horses and mules stood over their corn and fodder, winking at the flies, or lay reclining in the sand. Here and there a negro might be seen stretched at his full length in the sun fast asleep. A pack of hounds was also enjoying the same luxury in the shade. Nobody was stirring in the yard, the house or kitchen. Really thought I, this is the land of Nod. The fact was, as I afterwards learned, they had just laid by their crop, and the hands were enjoying the customary holiday on such occasions.

To humor a sudden fancy that came into my head, I stripped my horse and turned him into an empty stable, where a supply of provisions seemed inviting him, and walked into the piazza without awakening any one of the sleepers.

From the loud snoring in one end of the house, I guessed where the old people were asleep; and certain signs in the fixtures of the window and bed curtains, looking glass, &c., the door being open, showed which was the girl's room, where I presumed my sister was also sleeping. I was prodigiously hungry, but still hated to spoil the joke I had planned on by waking any body. An old fashioned safe stood in the passage, which I was sure contained something in the eating line. I opened it and found half a boiled ham, the best part of a chicken pie, a plate of biscuit, &c., and a jug of buttermilk, quietly cooling itself in a pale of water. Water these were asleep; and certain signs in the fixtures of the window and bed curtains, looking glass, &c., the door being open, showed which was the girl's room, where I presumed my sister was also sleeping. I was prodigiously hungry, but still hated to spoil the joke I had planned on by waking any body. An old fashioned safe stood

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GEN. HAMILTON'S LETTER
TO JOHN C. CALHOUN, ON THE FINANCIAL
CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

London, September 9th, 1842.

To the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN:

My Dear Sir: If I have addressed this letter to you, it is not alone from the justification which I find in the recollections of an old and cherished friendship, but from the fact that I desire to attract the public attention to its object, through the instrumentality of a name far more influential than my own. Be not surprised, if you see it first in the newspapers. I wish not only "to think aloud," but speak aloud.

My purpose in writing you, is to put you in possession of a knowledge of the condition of the American credit in Europe, with a suggestion of the indispensable necessity of our doing something at home, to meet the truly alarming crisis, which this state of things presents.

I am far from defending the profuse confidence, with which European capitalists lent their money during a period of six years from 1834 to 1840, to our countrymen, even on the faith of a variety of schemes exceedingly visionary and unsound. They did this, however, out of the excess of a virtue, which may have been pushed to the extent of rather an amiable than criminal weakness; for they generally made these loans at a less rate of interest than they could be effected, if at all at home, and apparently for objects of great public utility. But the loans to the states stand on a different footing; at least, in reference to the public sanctions, with which they are invested. They were made according to your reading and mine, of the constitution, to sovereigns under the obligations of high public faith; many of them were contracted on terms greatly advantageous under the agency of houses of the first respectability, whose liberality and confidence, knew no bounds.

This confidence was given to our young country, because our resources (in no degree exaggerated) were considered immense, and because it was thought, as we are of the Saxon family, we were essentially a debt paying people. Indeed, from an observation, which a larger residence for the last five years in Europe than in America, enables me to make, it is quite obvious, if we had paid the interest on our foreign debt, that the rate of that interest would have fallen gradually to the level of that paid by some of the oldest and best established states in Europe, and that for objects of well founded public utility, and even of private enterprise, our industry at home might have been indefinitely invigorated out of the large surplus capital of this country. You will say, I am sure, that this facility of borrowing, has been a great curse to our own. This I admit, is true to a certain extent; but it was converted into a curse by the action of our government on the currency of the United States. Under judicious regulations and prudential guards, a state of things more propitious to the development of the resources of a young country like ours, borrowing of an old one like this, its capital to invigorate its labor, at a low rate of interest, cannot well be conceived. If the profits of labor transposed the rate of interest, it was to create capital at home. From what other sources have sprung those miracles of enterprise and wealth, that are to be found in our country in the midst of a population of eighteen millions, but this con junction of our labor on the capital of others. The Pilgrims found no Bank of England planted on the rock of Plymouth, or the Huguenots of South Carolina the gams of Samareland on its thirsty plains.

But if you consider this facility of borrowing abroad, my dear sir, as an evil, you may certainly console yourself with the conviction that it no longer exists, although I am equally convinced that you will regret the cause which has produced this want of all confidence in the good faith of the people of the United States and the consequences which have followed in fixing so severe a stigma on the character of our country.

It is absurd for us to talk in America that we do not want the capital of Europe; at the very moment when the General Government of the States, has sent an Agent abroad to borrow for its daily bread. We do want their money and they want the results of our labor. And greatly then is it to be deplored that this beneficial interchange has been suspended under circumstances so disastrous to both countries.

Let me now give you a brief statement of the present condition of American credit in Europe, and without presuming to suggest a remedy, to inquire of you whether the force of public opinion (if Congress has not the constitutional competency to do any thing,) acting through the legislatures of the defaulting states, can not be made sufficiently potent to convince them of the truth and force of the old adage that, after all, in the long run, "honesty is the best policy."

The first branch of my subject I can discuss in a very few words. As our old friend Randolph used to say, American credit is killed "stone dead." John Jacob Astor might obtain an uncovered credit for a reasonable amount, (where he was known,) and Mr. Bates, of the House of Barings, by wearing out a pair of shoes, in walking from the Mansion House to the Minories, might sell fifteen hundred pounds worth of Massachusetts stock, with large concessions to the buyer. The fact is not the less to be concealed that we begin to be regarded as a nation of sharpers and swindlers, with whom, if the day of judgment should happen to be Monday, our pay day will not be until the Tuesday following. This revulsion

of confidence does not arise so much from discredit, which attaches to our resources, or, in other words, our ability to pay, as from an unfeeling indolence to pay. The opinion of your own countrymen, and the influence of the former is still considered in most cases as your own patronage, in your prosperity, undoubted, whilst a sickening distrust has fallen upon the latter. Hence it is, that create and establish a sound circulating medium throughout the Union, conserving the rate of interest has fallen from two to two and a half per cent. in the London market, it is not probable that if the Commissioner of the United States six per cent. loan, were to offer a price which would secure an interest of ten per cent, ten pounds of the stock could be sold, without, from considerations of policy, under the advice of Lord Ashburton, on his return to England, the Barings should be induced to take the loan.

When we contrast this discredit of our own country, teeming with such gigantic resources, with the palmy credit of other States that have little else but good faith and high taxation to offer, it is impossible to refer it to any other cause but a deep moral distrust in us—the most noxious curse that can fall on a people who aspire to be civilized and free. Of the truth of this fact, I cannot give you a better proof than that, whilst no one will look to, and capitalists turn with aversion, from the United States loan the comparatively insignificant town of Hamburg, with its population of 200,000 inhabitants, to enable it to rise out of its ashes, has borrowed at 3½ per cent. precisely double the amount of our proposed loan, one farthing of which the United States Commissioners will probably not be able to negotiate. Denmark and Belgium, neither of which would be scarcely a breakfast for the hungry stomach of Brother Jonathan on a frosty morning, can borrow at four per cent. what they want, and England and Holland, with the principal of a public debt, the payment of which is likely to be contemporaneous with the discovery of perpetual motion, can borrow just what they want, at and under 3 per cent., because they pay their interest, and tax themselves to pay their interest.

As a statesman and patriot, I am sure, my dear sir, you will say that this state of things must not be permitted to last. No country can continue in the worst species of insolvency, a bankruptcy in its repute, without losing that self respect which is the salient spring of all that gives vigor and renown to national character. It may be said that as a nation we are in no degree responsible for this decadence in the credit of the States. This may be true to a certain extent. Our national and political aggregation, however, if I may so speak, is made up of this family of States, and you may depend upon it, that other nations and posterity will hold the government of the Union morally responsible for the character of its members, although the forms of our federative system may discharge it from a legal liability for their engagements.

Admitting the potency, and the extent of the evil, you will ask what the remedy? This, my good sir, is precisely the question I am about to ask you, and I ask you in the form of a specific inquiry, whether public opinion throughout the Union may not receive such an organization by the action of Congress, popular meetings and the press, as to induce the defaulting States to hold Conventions this winter, comprehending those who have negotiated foreign loans, who nevertheless have met punctually their dividends, that by united action, they may induce the legislatures of the several indebted States to impose, and the people to bear such taxes as shall provide the means of paying the interest, and establish a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of their public debt? I cannot believe that these appeals to State pride and national honor would be unavailing. You see that I lay out of account the assumption of the State debts of the Federal Government, because I often fear, if this expectation were held out, the defaulting States would do nothing of themselves, and the exigency has not yet arisen when such an onerous responsibility ought to be assumed by the National Government, so unjust to those States who are faithfully paying their debts, and to others who have perhaps been far wiser to forbear contracting any, although I can conceive a state of things in which such assumption as a measure of finance and national policy might be eminently expedient.

I am gratified to inform you amidst this convulsion in the credit of several of the States, our own South Carolina, "wears her bower up." She is never in arrear one day, and very often, as at this moment, (in reference to the loan I contracted for her) has her interest six months in arrears in her banker's hands. This is not surprising. You know it has been one of our familiar and household lessons at home to submit cheerfully to the imposition of direct taxes, to support the security and honor of our country, and hence by a habit which we derived from the buried "a like, and the wits" who have made us as we are, we pay our state taxes with almost as much alacrity as we give to our wives and children. If the defaulting States would only practice on this doctrine, the smallest imposition would produce an amount abundantly sufficient to sustain their credit.

Occupying the position you do, I sincerely hope, my dear sir, that your influence throughout the Union will be brought to bear on this great national question. We all know that our countrymen are essentially honest, because they are essentially courageous, as well as, in the main, right principled, and require merely a proper direction to be given to their exertions to make even an heroic effort to recover and sustain the character of the country.

But, another of these efforts, more vigorous than those to be done by us, in other words, our ability to pay, is the most important. The former is still considered in most cases as your own patronage, in your prosperity, undoubted, whilst a sickening distrust has fallen upon the latter. Hence it is, that create and establish a sound circulating medium throughout the Union, conserving the rate of interest has fallen from two to two and a half per cent. in the London market, it is not probable that if the Commissioner of the United States

six per cent. loan, were to offer a price which would secure an interest of ten per cent, ten pounds of the stock could be sold, without, from considerations of policy, under the advice of Lord Ashburton, on his return to England, the Barings should be induced to take the loan.

This circulation, in the recesses of the financial wisdom which is past finding out, was destroyed by our friend General Jackson, when he slew the Bank of the United States, with the arm of Samson, and almost "with the self same weapon, too," when we recollect all the twaddle of the old gentleman on this subject. He, as Burke said, was certainly a "consummate architect of Ruin," in his time and tide, and had the happy faculty of impersonating a corporation "in his mind's eye," for the purpose of hating it as cordially as he once did you and Mr. Pindexter. When, therefore, Mr. Biddle entered into a contest with this hero of two wars, he forgot the wisdom of the Spanish proverb, "That he who sets down to dine with the devil should eat with a long spoon." What has been the result of this feast, in broken meat and empty plates, you well know. I has left our country palied indeed—hungry in flesh and poor in spirit. I doubt, since the creation of the world, whether such an example can be exhibited as we have presented for the last sixteen years of folly and misgovernment. No Southern planter would permit his plantation for one hour to be governed with such a lack of all sense and providence. The Cossacks and Hottentots, in reference to their condition, I doubt not have been governed with a policy far more vigilant and enlightened.

A country of immense resources, in a period of profound peace, on the verge of bankruptcy! Any man who will read Hume's essays on "Public Credit" and on "Money," can be at no loss to trace our present condition to its true cause. We have been suffering ever since General Jackson destroyed the Bank of the United States (with the exception of a short period of disturbed inflation created by his own measures) under a steadily diminishing circulation, which the eminent philosopher to whom I have referred has declared to be one of the worst calamities that can befall a civilized country—for more disastrous than the continued blight of unfavorable harvests and seasons." This result has been first in the constant action of the Federal Government, or their supposed mediation on the Banks of the States, which created a universal panic, that has compelled the Banks to withdraw their circulation, and next the General Government permitting to remain in criminal abeyance their sovereign function to supply a currency equal to the wants of the country, and to regulate its value."

The consequence is, that the States have nothing in the shape of credit, or money at home to pay with abroad. Every species of property has fallen from fifty to one hundred per cent, and the standard of value so seriously disturbed that a man in 1839 might have property to three times the value of his debts, yet he is now ipso facto ruined by the silent transfusion of our country from a redundant circulation to what some are pleased most liberally to call a hard money currency—when the fact is that we can procure neither that which is hard, or soft.

By this alteration in the standard of value, a revolution is in progress in our country, a wide-spread and desolating, as far as property is concerned, as that which distinguished and illustrated the masterpieces of human policy of the Robespierres, Dantons and Masses of another ill-fated country, which in its time was governed by its demagogues too, who made paper money so thick that it snowed in their streets of Paris, and then twined round and burnt in their phrenzy their own handy work. Look, my dear sir, at the thousands, and tens of thousands of families that have been ruined—that have had countable woe carried into the very bosom of their houses, by the nostrums of our political quacks, who, in their senseless war on the very banks they created, gave no time by the preparatory revolution of the intervening discord for the country to pass from a period of expansion to one of severe and arid restriction. To those who have been ruined in these unhappy times, whose estates have passed under the tender grip of the sheriff, the moral justice of General Jackson's memorable aphorism will be but a dry crust, "that those who borrow money ought to break," a doctrine out of which their creditors are likely to derive as little comfort as themselves, although it must be admitted that the General tried all he could to secure this blessing to the country. But, my good sir, the day of reckoning must come. The account will be adjusted now, or by posterity hereafter. One of his first maxims will be to settle what the victory of New Orleans has cost us. These are generally expensive pages any how. Bonaparte probably never achieved one for La Belle France, except in the tune of twenty millions of francs—in say nothing of the lots of "cracked crowns and bloody noses" he left on the field of battle. But his vic

trage, in cost, were no more to be compared to the victory of New Orleans, than a penny whistle is to Baron Macbeth's celebrated clarion; under an April thaw, calculate that the victory of the 18th of January cost us five hundred millions of dollars, besides the small expense of entailing upon the country "a set of driveling whose folly has taken away all dignity from distress, and made even calamity ridiculous." You will say, "I am not responsible for this hero's getting into power. Yes, it is true; willingly would I dispel this sin, sir, with my blood; if it could recall the fatal past." But this is impossible. Let us look with courage and resolution to the future. I care not what your abstract theories on banking are, whether we agree with or differ from your own. I believe you have, as you had at the close of the late war, the resources of mind, and spirit to lift the country out of its present deep decadence. Yet, my dear sir, I believe your ambition and your genius are on a level with all that is great and glorious in human action and enterprise. The field is before you—take the lead in some great public measure, whether it be a Bank of the United States, or an Exchange agent, it is immaterial, so that it shall restore confidence, invigorate industry, give to us an abundant, sound, circulating medium, and drag us from the deep drowning credit of the States. Do this, and if the first honor of the country does not await you, its last blessings will still open your eyes.

I remain, my dear Sir, with sincere esteem, very respectfully and faithfully yours,

J. HAMILTON.

P. S.—I shall be out in the next half a week, and hope to confer with you on the subject of this letter on my arrival in Carolina.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

PARTY.

The expedients and subterfuges to which men will resort, in order to accomplish party objects, are almost incredible. Falsehoods the most vile and detestable—such as even a malefactor would hesitate to utter on an ordinary occasion—are held to be justifiable, nay, commendable, when vented to promote the cause of party. It seems no longer safe to place reliance on the statements of an avowed partisan, wherein the interests of this particular faction may, in any degree, be involved.

And all this often originates in the proneness of men to adopt opinions in politics, as they do in religion, without previous examination—to often believe what their fathers thought so before them—or under the influence of prejudices recklessly acquired, and without being able to render a reason "for the faith that is in them." Men attach themselves blindly to this or that side of a question, in nine cases out of ten, from the force of association. Take one of the most strenuous politicians of the day, who is not an office seeker, and shift him down to his original motives, and you shall find that he united himself primarily with the party to which he belongs from some cause similar to those which we have described—that he has continued in it from principle, as he thinks—that is, from the dread of the imputation of inconsistency. Perhaps ambition to become a leader has fired his mind; and this object attained, it becomes necessary to display some sort of vehemence in the cause—and finally, when driven to extremes, justice and truth are thrown out of the question, and he goes through thick and thin for the good of the party!

Let the young learn to think by means of their own faculties, and trust not to the conclusions of others. There is nothing so subversive to the party system of our country. And what is there subversive in the unnatural opinions and cut throat assertions with which our political journals abound? How do they pervert the actual condition of things, and mislead the community!

It is really of the utmost importance, that our young men should learn to think for themselves, on all subjects resolved into matters of opinion—that they should fortify their minds against the influence of accidental circumstances, and the indulgence of party prejudices, the indulgence of which may affect their whole subsequent career, and perhaps affect for weal or woe the destinies of their country.

MR. CLAY.

Testimony of a political Opponent.

In the Georgia Constitutionalist, (Loco.) of the 15th inst. we find a communication signed J. G. McWhorter, containing the following glowing tribute to the character of Henry Clay. It derives special interest from the fact that Dr. McWhorter avows himself decidedly favorable to the election of Mr. Calhoun as President, and that he is mentioned in the Georgia papers as the probable successor of Mr. Cushing in the U. S. Senate, provided the Loco succeed in the election on Tuesday next:—

"It is certainly not new to this community, (says Dr. McWhorter,) that I have long admired Mr. Clay for many splendid traits of character, for independence as a statesman, for love of freedom, that mounts in him into a passion, and for that brilliant eloquence, which has made his country's name a glory, wherever that name is spoken. Twice has this statesman saved his country from blood—when Missouri was admitted into the Union, and when South Carolina was opposed.

Bonaparte probably never achieved one for La Belle France, except in the tune of twenty millions of francs—in say nothing of the lots of "cracked crowns and bloody noses" he left on the field of battle. But his victory, in cost, were no more to be compared to the victory of New Orleans, than a penny whistle is to Baron Macbeth's celebrated clarion; under an April thaw, calculate that the victory of the 18th of January cost us five hundred millions of dollars, besides the small expense of entailing upon the country "a set of driveling whose folly has taken away all dignity from distress, and made even calamity ridiculous."

He avowedly extracted the "turkey" to the tooth, he gave it a very sudden and violent twist, which instead of extracting the tooth, dislocated her neck. Medical aid was immediately called in, but it was of no avail; the vital spark had fled. Considerable excitement existed in the village against the dentist, who had prudently left the place by the advice of his friends.

the eloquence of Clay wafed the entire of American sympathy to his desolate shores. America has been by his rendered the greatest name in that classic scene, next to that, which the very children in Grecian schools reverence as their God. Shall I not honor such a man? Have I not always so honored him?"

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The "Globe" contains a long communication defending Mr. Tyler from the reflections of the Maryland Delegates in the Harrisburg Convention. The character of this publication may be judged from the following sample:—

"The Governor Owen story is quoted by you, gentlemen, with great glee and satisfaction. You seem to have forgotten that Mr. Tyler is a lover written last summer to several gentlemen in North Carolina, pronounced that tale to be utterly unfounded. It would have been no more than that you should have stated this fact. Mr. Tyler's word with the nation is quite as good as that of Dr. Hill, of North Carolina, the author of this story. You do not state the truth, therefore, when you say the tale has never been denied. In politics, as in all other things, there is nothing like fairness; and I sincerely trust that, in all your future public displays, you will not omit so important a consideration."

The author of this defense has certainly established the truth of one of his positions, viz: that "there is nothing like fairness" in his own policies. It is not true that Mr. Tyler denied either Gov. Owen's or Dr. Hill's statement. He attempted to produce that impression by a most unwarthy quibble, asserting that "he did not open his lips in the Harrisburg Convention," (which nobody said he did.) But he has never denied that he made the declarations attributed to him by Gov. Owen and Dr. Hill, in their room at Harrisburg, during the sitting of the Convention. In view of that quibble, we deny that "Mr. Tyler's word is as good as that of Dr. Hill." It, however, is not "as good," we have Gov. Owen, Mr. Cherry, and Mr. Miller, in support of Dr. Hill, to say nothing of all the circumstances of the case, which corroborate their testimony, and discredit Mr. Tyler's.

DIVIDENDS IN BANKRUPTCY.

An eastern exchange paper remarks that in most cases the amount of assets has been so small, compared with indebtedness, that creditors have not thought worth while to prove their claims. A consequence of this is, in some cases, that when the assets are in fact comparatively very small, some of the more vigilant creditors are likely to get their whole debts. The legal reporter of the Boston Advertiser has given the annexed statement on this point:

"From an examination of these reports, we will state certain facts, which will show that it is quite expedient for those persons who hold claims against bankrupts to take pains to prove them. In the fourteen cases which were presented yesterday, the whole number of debts proved are only forty six. Now, as all the assets which have been realized will go to those who have proved their debts, they will receive in all the cases more than it is supposed they would, and in some of those who have proved their debts will receive the whole amount due to them. In one case there will remain several hundred dollars after paying the whole of the only claim which has been proved.

Dra. C. Dyer, and others.—In this case the assets are several hundred dollars, and but a single debt has been proved, amounting to less than one hundred dollars, the whole of which will be paid.

We have been informed by a member of the New York bar, that in a case where a dividend was declared, in that city, only six creditors had proved their debts out of a large number, and, as there was about \$3,000, to be divided, the dividend was a very respectable one. The creditors who had not proved their debts, on learning this fact, petitioned to come in and share with the rest; but the Judge very summarily denied the request."

Richmond Compiler.

Determination to Learn an Honest Trade.

A singular case came before the court yesterday. In the forenoon, an English lad, eighteen years of age, who gave his name as James Burns, went into a store in Washington street, with a roll of diaper cloth under his arm, and asked the keeper of the store if he knew the cloth. The gentleman replied that he knew it to be his, and asked him how he came by it. He answered that he had taken it from the door about two hours before, and had been walking up and down the street, with the hope of being detected, and sent to the House of Correction, where he understood he would have a chance to learn a trade; and he begged, as a favor, that he might be given up to a constable. The gentleman then sent him with a clerk to constable Clapp's office.

To Mr. Clapp he made the following statement:—"I am a weaver, and have arrived very lately in this country with my mother, having been thrown out of employ at home. On account of the low wages in England, it took me two years to lay up eight pounds towards paying our passage over. In New York I was advised to go to Lowell, and I have been up there, but could get no work. One objection to taking me into the factory is, that I have, as you may see, the 'king's evil' on both sides of my neck. Now, I have some idea of shoemaking, and I am told that I can learn that trade in the House of Correction, and I thought that by that means get a trade at which I could work by myself, and support my

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 12.

A Lecture will be delivered at the Masonic Hall, before the Hillsborough Literary Association, this evening (Thursday), at early candle light. The public generally are, respectfully invited to attend.

A new material for the manufacture of Paper appears to have been discovered in the once celebrated but now neglected Morus Multiculis. We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer, that Dr. P. C. Spencer, of that town, some twelve months ago conceived the idea of manufacturing paper from the leaves of this plant; and with the assistance of Mr. William Miller, the manufacturer at the Matocca Paper Mill, he has since succeeded in producing excellent paper.

Some copies of the Intelligencer have been printed upon it. We have not seen a specimen, but we learn that it is of fine texture, and a most excellent and substantial article; not so white, perhaps, as desirable, but no doubt some means of bleaching it will be devised. This promises to be a highly useful discovery, as the difficulty of procuring suitable rags has been a draw back on the operation of paper mills. The prolific nature of the Multiculis will, if the experiment is successful, speedily remove this difficulty, and in a very short time supply abundant "stock" to all the paper mills in the Union; and the consequence doubtless will be, a considerable reduction in the price of paper.

MAMMOTH VEGETABLES.—We were presented on Saturday last with a Turnip Beet, grown in this neighborhood, which when taken from the ground, weighed 124 pounds. Four beets from the same parcel weighed 894 pounds.

We have also been presented with a Potatoe of the yam species, which weighs three pounds and three ounces. But the greatest prodigy of all is a Gourd, raised by Mr. A. C. Murdock of this vicinity, which measures three feet six inches in length, and in its largest circumference two feet two inches. From this specimen our friend of the Standard will perceive that "the Whig orgies" of 1844 are not likely to be stinted for the want of gourds. But his benevolence we hope will not be disturbed by this circumstance; the "decency party" will not be enticed from their proverty by the capacity of their drinking vessels.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.—Since our notice of this work some weeks ago, we have received several numbers, and find that our correspondent did not over-estimate the value of it. We have presented to our readers two or three extracts from it this week. We therefore join him in recommending it to the attention of our farmers and planters, believing that they cannot more profitably dispose of a dollar than in transmitting it for a year's subscription for the Southern Planter. It is published by Messrs. Botts & Burfoot, Richmond, Va.

Mr. Webster delivered a speech at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on the 30th ult., to a very crowded audience. It is marked with great ability, as are all the speeches of that gentleman; but it has failed to give satisfaction to a large portion of his friends. It was hoped that such explanations would have been given as would raise him to his former standing in the party with which he has heretofore acted; but a fatal spell seems to have rested upon him, and he has placed himself in a position mortifying to his friends, and causing feelings of triumph to his enemies. A fatal ambition and causeless jealousy appears to have taken possession of him. We may hereafter publish a portion if not the whole of the speech.

Pleasant Tudor, convicted at our last Superior Court for the murder of Mr. James Roney in July of last year, was executed on Friday last, pursuant to sentence.

By a new arrangement in the Post Office department, Fayetteville and Greensborough have ceased to be distributing offices. The distributing office is now established at Raleigh.

DEMOCRATIC GAIN.—Under the head of "The Sober Second Thought," the Standard has copied from "an exchange paper" a list of what it calls "Democrat-

" gains" since 1840, in which we find North Carolina previous to 18,000. By what comparison at rates, or by what rule in arithmetic this number is obtained, we are not informed, and we are totally unable to conjecture. If we compare Mr. Henry's vote in the late election with that of Judge Saunders two years ago, we find no gain at all, but rather a falling off, an actual loss of 1,524; and if compared with that of Mr. Van Buren, a gain of 1,122 only can be pretended—not a twelfth part of what is claimed. And thus it will be found through all this list of "Democratic gains" which the Standard has paraded before its readers; a meagre gain, perhaps, in a few of the states, but an actual diminished vote in most of them; all to be lost in the wave of the great Whig triumph which will again overflow the land in 1844.

The foolish hoax which was gotten up a few weeks since in the shape of a letter from John H. Pleasants, continues to excite well founded horror and alarm in the ranks of the Loco Foco press. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer in particular, and our friend of the Standard, appear to be completely awestruck, and in their extremity exclaim, with lifted hands and rolling eyes, "O, the enormity of the plot! O, the wickedness and audacity of the Whigs!" And so pleased are they with this hallucination, or so fearful of being laughed at as the victims of the hoax, that they are determined to hold on to the thing, and, "in the presence of the people of Virginia, pronounce the plot genuine—the correspondence authentic!" Well, John H. Pleasants "wrote the letter," no one doubts; and that it was "foolishly published" is very apparent. But the "plot" how was it? Three individuals in the city of Richmond "hastily arranged a plan" by which, on the occurrence of certain contingencies, twenty men were to be associated together "under a pledge of secrecy and fidelity"; ten of whom were to proceed to Washington "in a fast steam boat," convey Mr. Van Buren on board of it "by stratagem or force," proceed "with all despatch to Albemarle Sound," where they were to be met by the other ten, when the whole party would escort Mr. Van Buren "into the upper districts of North Carolina;" from whence they were to issue a manifesto "to the American people," demanding "a new election and the restoration of the rights of the majority."

A pretty considerable exploit, truly, to be accomplished by twenty men, notable every one of them, as the renowned Sir John Falstaff. The greatest hoax we know of is for grave men like the editors of the Enquirer and Standard to pretend to believe in the reality of a "plot" so completely beyond the possibility of execution.

Mr. Pleasants has since acknowledged the whole story to be a hoax. But this was unnecessary; it bore the mark upon the whole face of it. Twenty men could not be found in the whole Union, outside of a mad-house, who could for a moment think to carry out a scheme so wild and visionary and so totally impracticable.

PRISONERS DECAPTED.—On the night of the 4th instant, three prisoners, Robert Powell and Woodson Shambley, under a charge of murder, and Hardy Carroll convicted for horse-stealing at the last term of Wake Superior Court, broke jail in this City and made their escape about 8 o'clock. Their object was accomplished by boring through the floor, and passing out through an aperture under the room Johnson and Lassiter, who were in the same apartment, chose to remain in their quarters. The Sheriff has offered a reward of \$125 each for Powell and Shambley, and \$10 for Carroll.

Raleigh Microcosm.

Virginia Tobacco Crop.—The Richmond Whig of Friday says: "From all we hear from the country, the growing Tobacco crop must be both small in quantity and inferior in quality. The early tobacco was seriously damaged by the excessive rains, and much of it was cut in a green state. To prevent its destruction by 'firing,' the late tobacco has been much injured by the unusually cool weather in September. Its growth was arrested, and if it comes to maturity, it will be very small."

Solemn warning to Blasphemers.—From an exchange paper, we learn, that very recently, a man was at work raking hay, in Pennsylvania, when a most awful occurrence took place. The day had been hot and sultry, until a cloud arose and a heavy shower of rain fell. The man had continued his labor until it began to rain, when becoming angry, he raised his fork, and swore that Almighty God might come and rick hay, for he would not. At that moment a flash of lightning attracted by the iron prongs of the fork, fell him to the earth, and when raised up, he was dead!

For the Recorder.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court—September Term, 1842.

The undersigned, having disposed of the ordinary business upon which they have been called upon to act, as the Grand Jury for the county of Orange at the present term of the Superior Court, are unwilling to separate without respectfully making known their hearty and unanimous sentiment on a subject deeply affecting the administration of the criminal law. They allude to the erection of a suitable Penitentiary by the state of North Carolina. It might not perhaps be considered becoming in the undersigned to enter into any detail upon this subject, nor in such their purpose. They wish only to call public attention to it, and particularly to present it to the careful and enlightened consideration of the members of the next General Assembly from the county of Orange.

They believe the time has arrived when all will admit the inadequacy of our present modes of punishing crimes to answer the purposes intended. There must be some change. And in the opinion of the undersigned, a Penitentiary properly constituted and conducted, will be found to be the most convenient, certain, and economical remedy.

Stephen Moore, Foreman,
Nash Trice, John Stanford,
Elisha Umsted, John Griffis,
James Moore, Alex'r. Strain,
Wm. J. Duke, Jas. N. Patterson,
Wm. Patterson, Harris Wilkerson,
Samuel Jones, John Tate,
George Ray, John Holt,
Wm. Tarpley, John L. Woods,
Hugh Wilson,

Our Town.—It is really gratifying to our local pride, to observe the indications of our increasing prosperity. An active spirit of enterprise seems to be abroad, and the result is a very perceptible difference in the appearance of the town. Handsome houses are now being erected on vacant lots, and the whole burgh district will in a very short time be rebuilt; unseemly masses of brick and rubbish will give place to large and convenient stores, and the bustle of trade will again be heard in its accustomed haunts. The suburbs of the town are filling up at a rate unprecedented; buildings of from one to three stories are constantly being erected, and the appearance of business in the streets and on the wharves, would seem to indicate future if not present prosperity.

Our population, as appears by the last census, exceeds by a handsome majority, that of any town in the State, while our commercial and maritime privileges place us beyond the reach of competition. Old Wilmington has at length assumed her true position, that of the leading place of traffic in North Carolina, the principal town in the State, greater in population, greater in trade, and greater in a quickening spirit of enterprise.

Wilmington Chron.

THE FIGHTERS INDICTED.—We understand that the Grand Jury of Westchester county have found nearly thirty bills of indictment for manslaughter in the first degree, against persons concerned in the disgraceful fight between McCoy and Lilly.

Yankee Sullivan and George Kensey, after undergoing a full examination, was fully committed and bail was refused.

A bill of indictment was yesterday found against James Watson Webb, by the Grand Jury of this city, for being concerned in a duel with Marshall. He was held to bail for his appearance, in the sum of \$5000. Connected with the examination which led to this indictment, Thaddeus Phelps, esq. was ordered to be imprisoned for 10 days in the County prison, for persisting in refusing to answer a question propounded to him by the Grand Jury.

Journal of Com.

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AMERICAN LABOR.—THE TARIFF.—The Richmond Compiler of Friday morning says:

"The new tariff has given a decided spur to our manufacturing operations.

The Tredegar works, which were almost idle before its passage, are now in brisk operation, turning out a vast quantity of excellent rolled iron. The foundry connected with the establishment is preparing for the heavy work of casting cannon; and we predict that some of the finest of guns will be cast by it. Models are made for some of immense size. A small mountain of cannon balls and hollow shot has already been cast."

THE WYANDOTTS.—Col. J. Johnston, the United States Commissioner, gives notice that the treaty with the Wyandotts, ratified by the Senate in August, has been submitted to the Chiefs in Council, and received their unanimous consent. The whole of the Wyandotts will leave Ohio for their future home south-west of the Missouri, in the ensuing year of 1843.

One screw establishment in Rhode Island manufactures two thousand gross per day! It employs 200 females, 150 men and boys,—six hundred tons of refined American iron rod, worth \$130 per ton, are used annually in addition to 750 tons of Pennsylvania coal.

FROM TEXAS.

The present City of the 20th ult., published in its latest edition, the following highly important intelligence, received from telegrams on the morning, to the arrival of the steamship Merchant, from Galveston. It is of great interest.

San Antonio was completely surrounded on the 11th inst., by thirteen hundred Mexicans, under Gen. Wall. Fugitives, the principal citizens were taken prisoners. President Houston has issued a proclamation, ordering the march forthwith of the militia of Brazoria, Austin, Fort Bend, Colorado, Victoria, Gonzales, Jackson and Matagorda counties, to march to Austin, and the citizens of the other counties to hold themselves in readiness. The orders of the Executive are direct, that in the event of the evacuation of San Antonio by the Mexicans, they are to be pursued beyond the Rio Grande, and chastised as "their audacity deserves." In the event of a formal invasion, the western counties are to hold themselves in check until the rest of the republicans rally to the rescue.

When San Antonio was taken, the Circuit Court was in session, and the judge and officers of the Court were made prisoners.

Galveston was visited by a most terrible and destructive storm on the 18th instant, which did great damage to the shipping, destroyed two churches, blew down a number of other buildings, and committed great havoc among other kinds of property.

During the prevalence of the storm, in the dead hour of the night, many families were compelled to flee from their falling houses and seek shelter with their neighbors, after wading through a raging sea-propelled by a hurricane. Before the dawn of day the winds lulled and the waters subsided with the same rapidity as they arose.

The total loss of property and injury sustained, it is supposed, must have amounted to \$50,000.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Crescent of Sept. 27.

The steamship Medway arrived at the Balize on the 23d, having left Vera Cruz on the 15th.

G. S. Carson, esq., bearer of despatch from Gen. Woolsey Thompson, our Minister in Mexico, came passenger on her.

On the 1st day the Medway left Vera Cruz, Gen. Almonte, Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States, and wife, among whom is the son of the late Emperor Iturbide, were to leave Vera Cruz in the barges Enginaria.

We have before us a letter from a friend in the city of Mexico, stating that the bad understanding existing between the two Governments, in consequence of the insulating tone of Bocanegra, had been arranged to the satisfaction of General Thompson, who, at the request of the President, held an interview with him at the Palace of the National Government. This was effected, the letter adds, by the high and many ton assumed by Gen. Thompson on all occasions.

The Yucatan Navy is safely moored under the guns of the fort of San Juan de Ulloa. The general impression was that no more troops would be transported to Loguna, the force in Yucatan at present being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

The war steamer Gaudalupe was at Vera Cruz, preparing to sail immediately for Galveston, for the purpose of reconnoitering the island, and capturing any Texian vessel she might fall in with, previous to the sailing of the expedition fitted out for the invasion of Texas by sea—consisting of two steamers, two brigs, and three schooners of war, and the transports to be employed for the purpose of transporting the troops (6,000 in number,) who are at present stationed at Puebla, Zilapa, and Vera Cruz. A large number have also been sent by the northern route, and have for some time been encamped in the valley at the foot of the Sierra Madre.

Mr. Curson left the city of Mexico on the 9th instant, and leaves for Washington immediately. He deserves praise for his diligence and energy.

Dr. Joseph B. Peters, of New York, the celebrated pill-man, was found suspended by the neck by a handkerchief from one of the bed posts in his bed-room on Sunday morning, the 18th inst. Dr. Peters had been in a low state of health for a number of years, and the verdict rendered by the Jury was "suicide by strangling himself with a handkerchief during a temporary fit of insanity."

A SPECULATION.—The Nashville and New Orleans Railroad (twenty-three miles long, being only constructed so far from N. O.) was sold at auction on the 22d, and purchased by the State of Louisiana for \$50,000, at one, two, and three years' credit. The iron alone is worth double the amount, exclusive of the lands, and the engines, cars, depots, and all the necessary utensils for carrying on the work, all of which were included in the bar-

gain.

Impeachment.—Articles of impeach-

ment were on Friday presented in the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

John Crants and others, Petition to sell Real Estate.

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John Crants and others, Petition to sell Real Estate.

John Crants and others, Petition to sell Real Estate.

Notice.

LL persons indebted to me by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and pay the same, or no longer indebtance can be given.

A. PARKS.

A Nurse Wanted.

A girl of honest and good habits, large enough for nursing, is wanted. Terms for. Apply at this office.

The Whig Almanac
AND
UNITED STATES REGISTER
For 1842.

Will be published on Tuesday, September 20th, and ready for delivery to order.

1. AN ALMANAC for 1842, full and complete, with all the usual calculations, &c. &c.

2. THE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES of the WHIGS; a plain and condensed statement of the points of difference between all contending parties in this country, embracing an exposition and defense of the views of the WHIGS. (Original.)

3. AN EXPOSITION AND DEFENCE OF THE PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY, showing its Policy, Necessity, and Benefits to the Laboring Men of the Country, and how it contributes to the Prosperity and Welfare of the People.

4. A LIFE OF HENRY CLAY, clear and glowing, written expressly for this work.

5. OFFICIAL RETURN OF ALL IMPORTANT ELECTIONS, in the several States and Countries of the Union, from 1836 downwards, including especially the vote of every State and County in the Presidential contest of 1840.

6. ANECDOTES, MISCELLANIES, &c. &c. great variety.

7. TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS in all the States, the number of Members of Congress and Electors of President to which each is entitled &c. &c.

THE WHIG ALMANAC will contain about 64 large and closely printed pages, on fine white paper, neatly printed, and stitched in a printed cover. It will afford cashability at \$1 per single copy, \$1 per dozen, \$7 50 per hundred, or \$65 per thousand. Orders enclosing cash are respectively selected by

GREELY & MCLEATH, Publishers, Tribune Office, N. York, Aug. 10, 1842.

Three copies will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above advertisement and send us a marked copy of the paper.

Notice.
ALL those indebted to MEDANE & TURNER must call and settle by November Court, or they will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer.

MEDANE & TURNER.

August 17.

Public Sale.
The subscriber, having determined to go to the west, will offer for sale, on the 19th of October next, all his personal property, consisting of

Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools, One Wagon and Gear.

Also my Crop of Corn, Oats, Fodder and Hay, and a great many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser paying bond and security.

JAMES THOMPSON.

September 21.

40-3w.

Attention !!
To the commissioned Officers and Notaries belonging to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Artillery.

YOU are hereby ordered and commanded to attend at Hillsborough, on Thursday the 23rd of October, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs for drill master; and on Friday the 24th, at 11 o'clock, for court martial; and on Saturday the 25th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend, with your respective companies, armed and equipped, with six rounds of powder for regimental exercises. On Friday, in court martial, there will be a motion made to divide the regiment into two battalions. Orders will be required to make their returns on Friday evening.

WM. H. WOODS, Col. Com.
September 24.

43-3w.

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to show cause against Petition of John M. Mason, of Orange county, Tinner, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Durham, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Solomon Fuller, of Orange county, Saddler, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James M. Watson, of Orange county, Saddler, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Steel, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Thomas Riley, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

September 25.

43-3w.

HATS AND CAPS:
Fall Stock, 1842.

My former customers, together with the Country Merchants generally, who intend to purchase their Fall supplies, in the Petersburg and Richmond markets, will now inform, that my stock of HATS and CAPS, embracing every quality and variety, is complete, and will receive accessions by every arrival from New York during the season.

I will further state, that my orders were given out at the most favorable time, and that my stock was never more full and complete; and I am determined to sell as low as the same articles can be purchased of any regular establishment, for cash, or to responsible and punctual dealers.

FRANCIS MAJOR,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va., next door to Messrs. Paul, & Hause & Co.

September 8.

41-4w.

FOR SALE,

A elegant PIANO FORTE, made expressly for the present owner, and adapted to this ultimate. It has been in use but a few months, and is warranted a first rate instrument, both in form and finish. It will be sold at the low price of \$250 which is much less than the cost of it, as the owner is soon to leave town. It can be examined at any time, by inquiring at this office.

September 15.

42-4w.

**Grocerical Grocerical
New & Fresh Supply.**

The subscribers have just received a supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, incld. Saleratus

Brown Sugar

Spanish Brown Sugar

Best Leaf and Cane Sugar

W. C. Cane Sugar

Prussian Blue

Vanilla Seed

Nutmegs

Raisins

Nice

Best Green Tea

" Black "

Herring Salt

Bass Iron, assorted Steel

Hoop Iron

Sheets

Cut Nails, assorted Mould-boards

Castings

Winding Hoos

Spades and Shovels

Manure Forks

Polished Trace Chain

Best Chewing Tobacco

Spanish Cigars

Imperial Soap

Yellow Candles

Castor Oil

Gun Salts

Cream Tartar

Jack Sand

Sand Paper

Jack Powder

Castil Mustard

Wafers

Aesopida

Vermillion Red

Perfume C. & Co.

Powder and Shot

Window Glass

Spanish Whiting

Copal & Black Varnish

Best Hops

Best & Common Glue

Glober Salts

Coppers

Ground Log Wood

Lamp Oil

Aqua-fortis

Starch, &c. &c.

Feathers, Feathers, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

41-5w.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5.

CABD.

DR. W. CAMERON respectfully

offers his professional services to his fellow citizens.

He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Chattooga, Woody's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.

September 7.

40-6w.

WATCHES and Jewellery.

EMANUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of an-

nouncing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a seat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and

Plum Verge Watches, and

Gold guard and bob Keys,

Fine Gold Rings,

Breast Pins and Earrings,

Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,

Silver Thimbles,

Gold Heads and Crosses,

A rich assortment of Silver and Steel

Speculae, to suit all ages,

Silver Table and Tea Spoons,

Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,

Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,

Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,

Money Purse, and Tooth Brushes,

Gold Shirt Buttons,

Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,

Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for

Watches,

Gold Barret Lockets,

Coral, Guilt Lockets,

Watches and Clocks of all descriptions

cleaned and repaired in his accustomed style.

May 4.

58-3w.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF

LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in the area, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighbourhood unexceptionable. The owner of this land living in Lincolnton, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodation terms. Any one desirous of seeing the land, will be pleased to apply to the subscriber, or to F. N. Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, Agent.

August 5.

37-

United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

John M. Mason, of Orange county,

Tinner, to be declared a Bankrupt, at

Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of

October next.

James M. Watson, of Orange county,

Saddler, to be declared a Bankrupt, at

Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of

October next.

Matthew McCauley, of Orange county,

for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James Watson, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Matthew McCauley, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James Watson, of Orange county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

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